



Complete Summary

GUIDELINE TITLE

Other agents.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCE(S)

Johnson D. Other agents. Nephrology 2006 Apr;11(S1):S46-50.

Johnson D. Other agents. Westmead NSW (Australia): CARI - Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment; 2004 Jul. 9 p. [32 references]

GUIDELINE STATUS

This is the current release of the guideline.

COMPLETE SUMMARY CONTENT

SCOPE
METHODOLOGY - including Rating Scheme and Cost Analysis
RECOMMENDATIONS
EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS
BENEFITS/HARMS OF IMPLEMENTING THE GUIDELINE RECOMMENDATIONS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINE
INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE (IOM) NATIONAL HEALTHCARE QUALITY REPORT
CATEGORIES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND AVAILABILITY
DISCLAIMER

SCOPE

DISEASE/CONDITION(S)

Chronic kidney disease

GUIDELINE CATEGORY

Management
Treatment

CLINICAL SPECIALTY

Family Practice
Internal Medicine
Nephrology
Pediatrics

INTENDED USERS

Physicians

GUIDELINE OBJECTIVE(S)

To evaluate the clinical evidence that ibopamine, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and combined ketoconazole and prednisone therapy retard renal failure progression in humans

TARGET POPULATION

Adults and children with chronic kidney disease

INTERVENTIONS AND PRACTICES CONSIDERED

Ibopamine, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and combined ketoconazole and prednisone were considered but not recommended.

MAJOR OUTCOMES CONSIDERED

Renal failure progression

METHODOLOGY

METHODS USED TO COLLECT/SELECT EVIDENCE

Searches of Electronic Databases

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS USED TO COLLECT/SELECT THE EVIDENCE

Databases searched: Medline (1999 to November Week 2, 2003). MeSH terms for kidney disease were combined with MeSH terms and text words for non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, dopamine agonists and cyclo-oxygenase 2 inhibitors. . The results were then combined with the Cochrane highly sensitive search strategy for randomized controlled trials and MeSH terms and text words for identifying meta-analyses and systematic reviews. The Cochrane Renal Group Specialized Register of Randomized Controlled Trials was also searched for relevant trials not indexed by Medline.

Date of search: 16 December 2003.

NUMBER OF SOURCE DOCUMENTS

Not stated

METHODS USED TO ASSESS THE QUALITY AND STRENGTH OF THE EVIDENCE

Weighting According to a Rating Scheme (Scheme Given)

RATING SCHEME FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE EVIDENCE

Levels of Evidence

Level I: Evidence obtained from a systematic review of all relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs)

Level II: Evidence obtained from at least one properly designed RCT

Level III: Evidence obtained from well-designed pseudo-randomized controlled trials (alternate allocation or some other method); comparative studies with concurrent controls and allocation not randomized, cohort studies, case-control studies, interrupted time series with a control group; comparative studies with historical control, two or more single arm studies, interrupted time series without a parallel control group

Level IV: Evidence obtained from case series, either post-test or pretest/post-test

METHODS USED TO ANALYZE THE EVIDENCE

Systematic Review with Evidence Tables

DESCRIPTION OF THE METHODS USED TO ANALYZE THE EVIDENCE

Not stated

METHODS USED TO FORMULATE THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Expert Consensus

DESCRIPTION OF METHODS USED TO FORMULATE THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Not stated

RATING SCHEME FOR THE STRENGTH OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS

Not applicable

COST ANALYSIS

A formal cost analysis was not performed and published cost analyses were not reviewed.

METHOD OF GUIDELINE VALIDATION

DESCRIPTION OF METHOD OF GUIDELINE VALIDATION

Recommendations of Others. Recommendations regarding use of ibopamine, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and ketoconazole in chronic kidney disease from the following groups were discussed: Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative, British Renal Association, Canadian Society of Nephrology, European Best Practice Guidelines, and International Guidelines.

RECOMMENDATIONS

MAJOR RECOMMENDATIONS

Definitions for the levels of evidence (I–IV) can be found at the end of the "Major Recommendations" field.

Guidelines

There is limited evidence to suggest that the progression of certain forms of renal disease are retarded by ibopamine. (Level II evidence; single randomized controlled trial (RCT) with suboptimal design; clinically relevant outcome; moderately strong effect) However, this benefit is outweighed by the serious side-effects of ibopamine (3-fold increased risk of death), and its use cannot be recommended.

Suggestions for Clinical Care

(Suggestions based on level III and IV sources)

There is limited evidence to suggest that the progression of certain forms of renal disease is retarded by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) (Level III evidence; several retrospective and prospective cohort studies; mostly surrogate outcome measures; consistent weak effect) and by combined ketoconazole and prednisone (Level II–III evidence; single small cross-over study; clinically relevant outcome; weak effect). However, these benefits are outweighed by the serious side-effects of these medications, and their use cannot be currently recommended.

Definitions:

Levels of Evidence

Level I: Evidence obtained from a systematic review of all relevant randomized controlled trials (RCTs)

Level II: Evidence obtained from at least one properly designed RCT

Level III: Evidence obtained from well-designed pseudo-randomized controlled trials (alternate allocation or some other method); comparative studies with concurrent controls and allocation not randomized, cohort studies, case-control studies, interrupted time series with a control group; comparative studies with historical control, two or more single arm studies, interrupted time series without a parallel control group

Level IV: Evidence obtained from case series, either post-test or pretest/post-test

CLINICAL ALGORITHM(S)

None provided

EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS

TYPE OF EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS

The type of supporting evidence is identified and graded for each recommendation (see "Major Recommendations").

BENEFITS/HARMS OF IMPLEMENTING THE GUIDELINE RECOMMENDATIONS

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

Appropriate use of ibopamine, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and combined ketoconazole and prednisone to retard progression of renal disease in patients with chronic kidney disease

POTENTIAL HARMS

The benefits of ibopamine, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and combined ketoconazole and prednisone are outweighed by the serious side-effects of these medications.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GUIDELINE

DESCRIPTION OF IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

An implementation strategy was not provided.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE (IOM) NATIONAL HEALTHCARE QUALITY REPORT CATEGORIES

IOM CARE NEED

Living with Illness

IOM DOMAIN

Effectiveness

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION AND AVAILABILITY

BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCE(S)

Johnson D. Other agents. Nephrology 2006 Apr;11(S1):S46-50.

Johnson D. Other agents. Westmead NSW (Australia): CARI - Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment; 2004 Jul. 9 p. [32 references]

ADAPTATION

Not applicable: The guideline was not adapted from another source.

DATE RELEASED

2006 Apr

GUIDELINE DEVELOPER(S)

Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment - Disease Specific Society

SOURCE(S) OF FUNDING

Industry-sponsored funding administered through Kidney Health Australia

GUIDELINE COMMITTEE

Not stated

COMPOSITION OF GROUP THAT AUTHORED THE GUIDELINE

Author: David Johnson (Woolloongabba, Queensland)

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES/CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

All guideline writers are required to fill out a declaration of conflict of interest.

GUIDELINE STATUS

This is the current release of the guideline.

GUIDELINE AVAILABILITY

Electronic copies: Available in Portable Document Format (PDF) from the [Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment Web site](#).

Print copies: Available from Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment, Locked Bag 4001, Centre for Kidney Research, Westmead NSW, Australia 2145

AVAILABILITY OF COMPANION DOCUMENTS

The following is available:

- The CARI guidelines. A guide for writers. Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment. 2006 May. 6 p.

Electronic copies: Available from the [Caring for Australasians with Renal Impairment \(CARI\) Web site](#).

PATIENT RESOURCES

None available

NGC STATUS

This NGC summary was completed by ECRI Institute on April 26, 2008.

COPYRIGHT STATEMENT

This NGC summary is based on the original guideline, which is subject to the guideline developer's copyright restrictions.

DISCLAIMER

NGC DISCLAIMER

The National Guideline Clearinghouse™ (NGC) does not develop, produce, approve, or endorse the guidelines represented on this site.

All guidelines summarized by NGC and hosted on our site are produced under the auspices of medical specialty societies, relevant professional associations, public or private organizations, other government agencies, health care organizations or plans, and similar entities.

Guidelines represented on the NGC Web site are submitted by guideline developers, and are screened solely to determine that they meet the NGC Inclusion Criteria which may be found at <http://www.guideline.gov/about/inclusion.aspx>.

NGC, AHRQ, and its contractor ECRI Institute make no warranties concerning the content or clinical efficacy or effectiveness of the clinical practice guidelines and related materials represented on this site. Moreover, the views and opinions of developers or authors of guidelines represented on this site do not necessarily state or reflect those of NGC, AHRQ, or its contractor ECRI Institute, and inclusion or hosting of guidelines in NGC may not be used for advertising or commercial endorsement purposes.

Readers with questions regarding guideline content are directed to contact the guideline developer.

[Copyright/Permission Requests](#)

Date Modified: 7/27/2009

